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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, July 19, 1803.

Original Eſſays.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

POLITICAL SKETCHES.

No. V.

THE political current, in England, that had long run with violence toward liberty, having at laſt ſwept away every oppoſing mound, an unchecked, uncontrouled democracy was eſtabliſhed on the ruins of the throne. All power was lodged in the houſe of commons, who were the immediate repreſentatives of the people. There was no royal *veto* to arreſt their patriotic exertions : there were no Lords temporal or ſpiritual to inhibit or controul their meaſures. The baubles of ariſtocracy, *ſtars*, *garters*, *mitres*, lie ſcattered beneath their feet.

The Engliſh made the experiment of a democratic republic, under ſingular advantages ;—by their inſular ſituation, they were disjoined from the reſt of the world ; the luxury and debauchery of modern days had not infected them : they were a plain ſober people, no wiſe corrupted generally in their morals and habits. An enthuſiaſtic love of liberty was rooted in their breaſts, and interwoven with every fibre of their hearts ; in *her* ſacred cauſe they had manifeſted a noble contempt of dangers and of death :—nor were they unilluminated with the rays of ſcience.—A long ſtruggle between prerogatives and privileges had familiariſed their minds to political diſquiſitions. The treaſures of Grecian and Roman learning had been unlocked and explored ; and were reſorted to with avidity. Science then in Europe, much more than in *this* country now, was the road to fame. It was the age of Milton and Butler, two Engliſh poets admirable for their vaſtly extenſive erudition as well as for genius, and who have been crowned with immortal *bays :* it was the age of Selden, a prodigy of learning—of the immortal Harvey, who diſcovered the circulation of the blood—of Hyde, who, till Hume, was the ableſt among Engliſh hiſtorians ;—and of many others of diſtinguiſhed genius and ſcience, who altogether formed ſuch a bright conſtellation of literary characters as can ſeldom be found in the annals of Engliſh literature. Hume, ſpeaking of the Engliſh at the commencement of the commonwealth, remarks, " Never was there a people leſs corrupted by vice, and more actuated by principle. Never were there individuals who poſſeſſed more public ſpirit, more capacity, more diſintereſted zeal." The leaders of the commonwealth, who compoſed the parliament, had as much capacity and political experience—perhaps, in a general view, nearly as much integrity and patriotiſm as any body of legiſlators either before or ſince. Nothing could bend their fortitude : nothing was inſuperable to their induſtry.

The commonwealth commencing under ſuch favourable circumſtances, ſeemed to promiſe a long duration to the exiſtence of the equal rights of the people :—yet it proved to be an ill-jointed fabric—a ſyſtem of confuſion and horrible tyranny ; and the people, the ſport of faction and intrigue, equally flattered and befooled, " depreſſed by the memory of paſt misfortunes, by the proſpect of future diſaſters," were glad, in a very ſhort time, to exchange the iron yoke of their own repreſentations for that of a military deſpot, the daring Cromwell.

When there is a conſolidation of the legiſlative, executive and judicial powers, this mighty engine is even more terrible in the hands of *many*, than it is in the hands of an individual ; becauſe the infamy of iniquitous meaſures being divided among numbers, the individual ſhare that attaches to each, ſeems thereby to be ſo diminiſhed that he can eaſily ſurmount all ſenſe of ſhame ; and beſides, the greater the numbers concerned jointly in the abuſe of power, the more ſecure are they, from reſponſibility, and with the more facility each one may parry any criminations againſt himſelf, and fix them upon others. A popular aſſembly holding the reins of government with powers unlimited and uncontrouled, muſt be better than commonly frail men, if they ſhould refrain, for a long time, from playing into one an others' hands, and from ſwindling and cheating the public, with all the cunning and dexterity of gamblers. Some might ſtand aloof at firſt ;—a few might preſerve their integrity throughout : but the illuſions of a ſelfiſh ſpirit would not fail to blind, and the profits of the game to allure and engage a very reſpectable majority. Inſtances there have been not a few of men, who, as politicians, and who kept in countenance by a multitude of accomplices and coadjutors, have unbluſhingly concurred in knaviſh projects and meaſures relating to the public, ſuch as they

would have disdained to have been guilty of in their private concerns.

The commonwealth-parliament did not merely grasp, in their utmost extent, those dangerous powers and prerogatives, the claims and attempted exercise whereof, by Charles, was the occasion of his precipitation from a slippery throne to the bloody scaffold; but they also assumed and exercised other powers and prerogatives entirely new. They shackled the press, and repressed all free enquiry: they exercised the star-chamber authority of licencing books; and imposed heavy fines and other penalties on the authors and venders of such publications as censured their own measures. Vast sums of public money they divided among themselves. A violent noisy zeal was made the principal qualification for advancement to office: consequently public offices, in most instances, were filled with artful knaves, who watched for opportunities to prey upon the public. The sequestered estates of the king, the nobility and the royalists, which were nearly one half of the lands and rents of the kingdom, were embezzled, and went to enrich unprincipled individuals of the prevailing party. Party spirit bestrided even the venerable seat of judgment. The judges were dependant;—they were the creatures and tools of parliament; and their verdicts and decisions were so warped and shaped as to accord with the will of their masters. Hence the very fountain of justice was so poisoned, that the political characters of the parties, in a judicial trial, had more weight with the bench than the merits of their respective causes. Parliament committees were vested with unlimited judicial and executive powers; and they imposed heavy fines, committed people to prison, and inflicted corporal punishments, without any remedy, according to their pleasure, or as caprice, prejudice or revenge happened to dictate. Party names were craftily used as means of fixing odium on the fairest characters, and were made an engine of judicial oppression. The predominant party called themselves *the well-affected;* and they gave to their opponents the opprobrious name of *malignants*. And such was the venom as well as blindness of party-prejudice, that merely the name *malignant* was enough to blast the fairest fame, and to damn the best cause. This odious name, to answer political purposes, was often bestowed on those who least deserved it—on republicans as well as royalists. In vain did suspected persons bar the door of their lips and passively submit to all the measures of their republican rulers: the parliament gave their committees inquisitorial powers to examine into *heart malignancy;* and however innocent or laudable were their overt acts, if they were judged to be *heart-malignants* their doom was inevitable.

Thus the people who aforetime had been chastised with *whips*, were now chastised with *scorpions*. In exchange for the oppressions of royalty they were preyed upon by swarms of cunning sharpers and hungry speculators; most of whom had emerged from obscurity—and some from the lowest condition of life.

It is a fact very little honourable to human nature, that there never was in England a government more hateful and more hated than that of the first parliament of the commonwealth: a parliament that had affected to trample down all tyranny, and to spread abroad the blessings of equal liberty:—a parliament too, in which there was a number of members of inflexible integrity, who in vain opposed their voices and exertions to the nefarious projects and measures of the majority.

Independence.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE BALANCE.

Livingston-Ville, Schoharie county, 28th June, 1803.

AT a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Livingston's Patent, at the house of Robert Cook, (Capt. Jonathan Meeker, Chairman, William Thomas, Clerk) the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the 4th of July next, be celebrated at Livingston-Ville, as the birth day of American Independence.

Resolved, That John Reynolds, Esq. be president, and Peter Rechtmeyer, Esq. vice-president of the day.

Resolved, That Thomas Fitch, Charles Tucker, Charles Smart, Jabez West, Asa Bushnell, Joseph Staples and Abraham Carley, be the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting request Amos Eaton, Esq. to deliver an oration suited to the occasion.

JONATHAN MEEKER, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM THOMAS, *Clerk.*

Accordingly, on the 4th inst. a company of between four and five hundred, met at Livingston-Ville, and walked in procession from the turnpike street, to a bower prepared for the occasion, headed by a company of volunteers, commanded by Gen. Daniel Shays. After an introduction by prayer, an oration was delivered by Amos Eaton, Esq. giving a concise view of the history and transactions of our present administration.

The following toasts were then drank, under the discharge of Gen. Shays' musquetry.

1. The People.—May they no longer be employed as tools for babbling electioneerers.

2. The constitution of the United States.—May the murderous wounds it has received from theoretical dissecters, obtain a timely cure by experienced surgeons.

3. The memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

4. The President of the United States. Reverence and respect for the *office*, tho' it be holden even by——*Thomas Jefferson.*

5. Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States. Democracy can now do without him; therefore let him be *narratived* and *suppressed*.

6. George Clinton, governor of the state of New-York. An old statesman never dies more honorably than after his *first* retirement.

7. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer—as *president of the bank of Albany.*

8. American Farmers.

9. Those worthy statesmen and real patriots, who are laid aside to make room for the *self styled.*

10. Alexander Hamilton, and the Constitution.

11. John Jay, Esq. May the bickerings of a malignant party never alienate our esteem from distinguished merit.

12. American Fair, and the judicial department. May they ever remain pure and uncorrupted; that the one may temper our rashness in common life, and the other check our political extravagancies.

13. The Agricultural society. May it still succeed in every kind of improvement, but in raising *L'Homedieu calves.*

14. Our Mississippi brethren. May they remember, that good may sometimes come out of folly; and possibly out of a cowardly negociation.

15. Foreign emigrants. May we accept, with the highest sense of gratitude, the favors they are constantly conferring on us, in suffering us still to share with them in many public offices.

16. Livingston-Ville. May it be a "Living-stone," which the "builders" of good order and good government, may not "refuse."

17. John Livingston, Esq. May his fostering care be seconded by the farmers of the *Ville*, in changing a wilderness to fruitful fields.

VOLUNTEER.

By the president of the day.—The Or-

jor of the day. Shining talents ſhould be tempered with moderation.

The buſineſs was conducted with perfect harmony—not a ſingle inſtance of irregularity or intemperance occured during the exerciſes.

July 5th, 1803.

Selected.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

What a charming thing it is to be consistent!

WHEN the news was firſt announced, that Louiſiana had been ceded to the United States, Duane in the plenitude of his vain importance, undertook to treat it as an idle ſtory, and, without any difficulty, declared that the intelligence had ariſen from ignorance, or a deſign to miſrepreſent the conduct of the government on this ſubject. He then proceeds to aſſign his reaſons for this opinion—

"*The United States* (ſays he) *ſtand in no preſent need of the immenſe countries of Louiſiana;*" "*It would be injurious to our proſperity to poſſeſs Louiſiana in full ſovereignty at this time*, it would diminiſh the price of our lands in the confederacy, it would diminiſh and diſperſe our population. Theſe conſiderations could not have eſcaped an adminiſtration ſo careful of the Union, and well acquainted with the intereſts of the Weſtern countries."

As ſoon as we caſt our eyes on this paragraph, we perceived that Duane had been ſpeculating beyond his knowledge, and would ſpeedily repent of his folly. The truth is that this man has ſo long conſidered himſelf the "organ of the public will" that he holds himſelf entitled to a full acquaintance with all cabinet ſecrets, and of courſe preſumes that no meaſures can be taken by the Government to which he is not privy. In the preſent inſtance, however, it ſeems that his friends have not ſeen fit to truſt him, and that contrary both to his expectations and judgment they have actually purchaſed Louiſiana. To what cauſe this want of confidence may be attributed it is not eaſy, nor perhaps material, to aſcertain. Whether the adminiſtration neglected to conſult with him, becauſe they ſuſpected what his ſentiments were upon this point, and feared to encounter the cogency of his reaſoning; or whether they thought it would be leſs offenſive to refrain from aſking his counſil, than to take it, and then act in open defiance of it; or whether they were apprehenſive that he would "appeal to the people" if his opinion ſhould be rejected, are conjectures on which every one may indulge his own fancy. Be this, however, as it may, let it not be forgotten, for the honour of our adminiſtration, that one important ſtep, at leaſt, has been taken by them *without the advice and conſent of William Duane!* How, indeed, they have been able to ſatisfy him for this preſumptuous conduct on their part, we do not know, we conclude, however, that they have ſettled it in ſome amicable way, for already does he begin to beſtow aukward approbations to the very meaſure which he had before ſo unreſervedly condemned. Speaking in a ſubſequent paper of our acquiring the Floridas, he ſays—

"The moment Great Britain involves Spain in the European war, is the moment for us to cloſe the bargain; we ſhall obtain the Floridas without difficulty on that occurrence, and at a reaſonable price. The policy of our poſſeſſion does not ſo much ariſe from a want of land, as from a prudential and early precaution to guard againſt dangerous or perfidious neighbours. *The ſame policy has governed the enlarged views of adminiſtration in relation to Louiſiana.*"

Now what are theſe "enlarged views?" Why, according to Duane himſelf in the paſſage firſt quoted, they conſiſt in the purchaſe of a territory for which *we have no preſent need;* a purchaſe *injurious to our proſperity;* one that will *diminiſh the price of our lands;* one that will *diminiſh and diſperſe our population;* one prohibited *by conſiderations that could not eſcape an adminiſtration careful of the union, and well acquainted with the intereſts of the weſtern countries.* If this be the manner in which Duane means to repreſent the "enlarged views of adminiſtration," he would do them a more acceptable ſervice by entire ſilence. That, however, on the preſent occaſion, was impoſſible; for it is on all hands conceded to be an important event to our country, and the other trumpeters of Mr. Jefferſon's fame, uniformly concur in aſcribing its accompiſhment to his prudence and wiſdom. Duane's miſtake was therefore cruelly unfortunate, though it muſt be confeſſed that his preſent effort to do it away has not been very ſucceſsful. He is a perſevering fellow, however, and is as little troubled with rigid notions of right and wrong as any man living. There can be no doubt, therefore, now, ſince it is determined to make the ceſſion of Louiſiana a means of increaſing the popularity of our preſent rulers, that Duane will become the moſt clamorous in praiſe of what he at firſt pronounced uſeleſs, injurious, and by all means to be carefully avoided.

Balance Closet.

The Bee undertakes to prove that we do not publiſh "*near* seventeen hundred papers," as we formerly stated; and how do you think the dronish insect makes it out? Why, truly, by declaring that our whole impression is but 1680!

The Bee further says, that we "save two hundred copies of the Balance weekly." *This is false.*

Further—that "one hundred and fifty, or not far from that number, we send to printers, for which we receive no other pay than their papers in exchange." *This is false.*

Again—"about fifty to Post-Maſters and agents, for which we expect no compensation." *This is false.*

Well done, Holt! Three plump falshoods, in six short lines! Who will wonder, after this, that the democrats are opposed to *giving the truth in evidence.*

Mitchell & Buel have set up a new paper at Kingston, Ulster county, which they very ſignificantly call the "Plebeian." A queer writer in the Ulster Gazette, says he has been searching Bailey's and Sheridan's Dictionaries to find out the meaning of the word, and that the first defines it—"One of the commonalty, a *mean person*"—and the other —"*mean persons, belonging to the lower ranks, vulgar, low, common.*"——Mitchell has certainly been more fortunate in the selection of this title than he was when he commenced his "Barometer," alias *fog-mill* or weather-glass.

Mitchell imagines that we did not "relish the word Proem, which *entitled* his poetic address in the first number of the Barometer." He has therefore "given a different name to a similar production in the first number of the Plebeian."—Mitchell certainly quite mistakes the matter. It was not the *title* of his first-born poetry that we disliked, for that same proem "*by any other name, would be as bad.*" Of this we are convinced by observing, that "the Poet's Congee" (the name given to the Plebeian production) is in no respect better than the Proem. We give the first couplet as a specimen, and leave the reader to judge.

"The world had long in darkness *groan'd*,
"While man through wildering mazes *roam'd*."

Alas! poor Tench Coxe!

This war-worn veteran—this *revolutionary whig* and modern patriot, it appears, has lately met with another small reward for his services. A Philadelphia paper says,

"Iſrael Whelan, Eſq. has reſigned the "office of purveyor of public ſupplies; "and Tench Coxe, Eſq. has been ap- "pointed by the preſident of the United "States, his ſucceſſor."

Now reigns the moon of Democracy, when

. . . . . "Tories,
"Whom erst the fed'ral sun had aw'd,
"Creep from their lurking holes abroad."

Agricultural.

A USEFUL EXTRACT.

CHARACTER OF A GOOD HUSBANDMAN.

MY friend Providus is a proſperous huſbandman. His crops of grain and hay are plentiful: his cattle are in heart, and his cows afford him butter and cheeſe in abundance. Some who live near him, on farms as large and of nearly the ſame quality, buy half their bread corn, are deſtitute of hay every ſpring, and, from the ſame number of cows, have ſcarcely milk for their families. They wonder what is the matter. They ſay to Providus, "there is a peculiar bleſſing on your huſbandry." "No, ſays he, there is no greater bleſſing ſent to me, than to you. The only difference is, I am always ready to receive and improve it.—The ſun ſhines as warmly and the rain falls as liberally on your farms, as on mine; but they will do you no good, if you ſow no ſeed in ſeaſon, or make no fence till the crop be deſtroyed. I prepare my fields well—ſow them ſeaſonably—fence them effectually—gather my grain when it is ripe—houſe it before the rains have ruined it—threſh it before the rats have eaten half of it—and what I mean to ſpare, I ſell, when I have a good market. I never ſo conſume my old ſtores, as to reap my grain before it is ripe, or run ſo much in debt for rum or any thing elſe, as to threſh for my creditors, when I ſhould be preparing for another crop. I cut my graſs when it is in its proper ſtate, and proportion my ſtock to my fodder. I never deſtroy my grain or mowing graſs by feeding them down in the ſpring. I keep my cattle well—and my oxen are ſtrong, and my cows yield me plenty of milk.

"My wife in her department uſes the ſame economy. What cannot be immediately applied to human uſe, ſhe applies to ſome other uſe, which ultimately turns to the benefit of the family. She cuts her pork in the barrel with attention, ſo that one third of it is not reduced to morſels and ſcraps, and thrown by for ſoap greaſe. Her dairy ſhe attends with care, and her cheeſe is not half deſtroyed by maggots. When ſhe makes her bread, ſhe does not let it ſtand until it is too ſour to be eaten—or leave it in the oven till it is reduced to a coal, and then throw it to the hogs. She mends her children's clothes, before they are tattered to rags. She makes every thing go as far as it can.

"Thus we manage our affairs. We act in concert, often adviſing, but never oppoſing each other. If there comes a bleſſing we have the benefit of it.

"Uſe the ſame economy and induſtry within doors and without, and you will have your ſhare of the common bleſſing, and find that Providence is more impartial than you ſeem to imagine."

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A MAGNIFICENT MORNING SHOW.

Falsely luxurious, will not man awake;
And, springing from the bed of sloth, enjoy
The cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour,
To meditation due - - - - - - - - - ?

THOMPSON.

TO the young ladies and young gentlemen of Hudſon, public notice is hereby given, by one who wiſhes to blend utility with amuſement, that on the 23d inſtant preciſely at 42 minutes after 4 o'clock, (ſhould the weather prove fair and favourable,) there will be exhibited on the high grounds adjacent to this city, a moſt ſublime and ſplendid *Show*.

The grand object that will then appear was ſeen each morning with raptures of delight, and with ſentiments of pureſt devotion, by the happy pair in Paradiſe. It was of old, and ſtill is, worſhipped every morning by the children of the Eaſt. It has been the theme of poets ever ſince poetry began; and all true philoſophers, both pagan and chriſtian, have made it a ſubject of their profound and pleaſing contemplation: yet half its grandeur and beauty has never been either *ſung* or *ſaid*.

The exhibition, it is expected, will be attended with a variety of peculiarly pleaſing circumſtances. It will be preceded by a charming concert of vocal muſic, from a large number of excellent choriſters in the neighbourhood. An unſeen hand will diffuſe a fragrance through the air, exhilerating the ſenſes and gladening the heart. The ſky will be diverſified with the moſt pleaſing tints:—"one boundleſs bluſh" will diffuſe the georgeous "chambers" of the Eaſt; while the tops of the ſurrounding mountains and hills and the roofs of houſes will appear ſo beautifully gilded, as would be far beyond the art of the fineſt painter to imitate.

In a ſpeedy ſucceſſion to theſe grateful preparatory ſcenes, the magnificent *Show* will appear emerging gradually from below the Eaſtern horizon. At firſt you will ſee a rim, as it were, of Curniſhed gold, which enlarges till a vaſt golden orb diſplays itſelf in fearleſs majeſty. No tongue, no pen, no pencil, can do juſtice to its beauty and grandeur: no one that profeſſes a ſingle particle of genuine ſentiment, can behold it without emotions of pleaſure and admiration.

This ſuperb *Show* is to be ſeen *gratis*. Nothing will be demanded for the ſight, *but ſentiments of due reſpect toward the Great Architect and Exhibitor*.

EUSEBIUS.

Miscellany.

FROM THE MEDICAL REPOSITORY, FOR 1803.

[PUBLISHED AT NEW-YORK.]

NEW NATIONAL DISTINCTIONS.

PROPOSAL to the American literati and to all the citizens of the United States, to employ the following names and epithets for the country and nation to which they belong; which, at the diſtance of 27 years from the declaration, and of 20 years from the acknowledgement of their independence, are to this day deſtitute of proper geographical and political denominations, whereby they may be aptly diſtinguiſhed from the other regions and people of the earth:

FREDON, the aggregate noun for the whole territory of the United States.

FREDONIA, a noun of the ſame import, for *rhetorical* and *poetical* uſe.

FREDONIAN, a *ſonorous* name for "a citizen of the United States."

FREDE, a *ſhort* and *colloquial* name for "a citizen of the United States."

FREDISH, an adjective to denote the relations and concerns of the United States.

Example. "FREDON is probably better ſupplied with the materials of her own hiſtory than Britain, France, or any country of the whole world: and the reaſon is obvious; for the attention of the FREDONIANS was much ſooner directed, after their ſettlement, to the collection and preſervation of their facts and records, than that of the Dutch and Iriſh. Hence it will happen that the events of FREDISH hiſtory will be more minutely known and better under-

ſtood than thoſe of Ruſſian, Turkiſh or Arabic. And thereby the time will be noted carefully, when a native of this land, on being aſked who he is, and whence he came, began to anſwer, in one word, that he was a FREDE, inſtead of uſing the tedious circumlocution, that he was "a citizen of the United States of America." And in like manner notice will be taken of the aſſociation of FREDONIA with Macedonia and Caledonia, as a word equally potent and melodious in ſound."

State Paper.

LOUISIANA.

MEMORIAL,

ON THE QUESTION, WHETHER IT BE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR FRANCE TO TAKE POSSESSION OF LOUISIANA.

"Presented to the French Government by Mr. LIVINGSTON *the American Minister at Paris."*

TRANSLATED BY MR. NANCREDE, *FOR THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.*

THIS queſtion preſents itſelf in two points of view;—Firſt, in the relation of commerce and manufactures:—Secondly, in thoſe of the poſitive or relative force of France.

Colonies do not excite intereſt for their own ſake, but only as reſpects the influence they may have on a nation; and as one man alone is more uſeful by remaining at home, than two by removing at a diſtance, a wiſe nation does not ſeek to colonize until ſhe has a ſuperabundance of population, which ſhe cannot uſefully employ in any other way.

Though very conſiderable, the population of France is very far from having reached the term which renders colonies neceſſary: Her ſoil, climate, and local ſituation give her, as a commercial, and eſpecially as a manufacturing nation, great advantages over all the nations of Europe. The ſpirit of invention, the taſte and induſtry of its inhabitants, place her in the firſt rank. But thoſe advantages are wonderfully abridged by the want of capitals ſufficient to make uſe of them. A rival nation, greatly inferior in every one of theſe particulars, has, by the effect alone of an immenſe capital, obtained the ſuperiority, not only in commerce, but alſo in manufactures; and theſe advantages, by increaſing the national fortune, furniſh it with the means of maintaining that very ſuperiority.

Capitals increaſe the number of manufactories, by the introduction of machines, by the regular payment of workmen, by the reduction of the intereſt of money, and eſpecially by the poſſeſſion of new markets.

None but rich individuals can undertake thoſe ſlow and expenſive ſpeculations, which often give the ſuperiority to a manufacture. A poor merchant cannot undertake long voyages, returns from which are ſlow; they are reſerved for the wealthy, who can give credits long enough to tempt foreign nations to give his articles the preference over thoſe of other nations, which expect a quick return for their's. The want of capitals in France, is ſuch, that no manufacturer has at his command a quantity of articles ſufficient to anſwer the demands; and conſequently no foreigner can be ſure to obtain from his French correſpondent wherewith to make his returns without retarding his veſſel in port, or, at leaſt, without being obliged to take a conſiderable quantity of articles of inferior quality, picked up in a number of different manufactories; ſo that if he commits any fraud, no one can be charged with it. This renders the character of a manufacturer of very little importance in the eyes of a French workman.

Hence when a foreign veſſel, eſpecially if owned at a great diſtance, ſells her cargo in France, ſhe is ordered to take nothing but wines or brandies, becauſe they are the only articles which the owner is ſure to procure in ſufficient quantities in the fixed time.

In England, on the contrary, he will find all ſorts of goods, in one hour, from one manufacture, the reputation of which would ſuffer, if the whole ſupply were not of the ſame quality with the ſample. This conſideration will ever induce a foreigner to apply to an Engliſh, in preference to a French merchant, for a purchaſe of goods of the ſame kind. Hence cargoes are ſold in France, and the proceeds carried to England, there to be ſold for articles which France might ſupply, if her manufactures were rich enough to anſwer every demand, in a ſhort time, without compelling the purchaſer to have recourſe to a great number of manufactures.

This inconveniency can only be removed by increaſing the capitals of manufactures. It would be too great a deviation from my ſubject, to point out the means of obtaining thoſe capitals; but it is evident, that they muſt be conſiderably leſſened by the forming of a Navy, at the expenſe of manufactures, or by uſing the capitals of the nation in diſtant countries. It is beyond doubt, that capitals open new channels; for nothing is more natural for merchants whoſe capital is ſmall, than to content themſelves with acting the part of *Brokers* or *Commiſſion-Merchants*, to thoſe who can ſupply them with goods on credit; and for this very reaſon, England loſt nothing by the indepedence of America. Her immenſe capitals have created a monied dependance, which, in a commercial relation, replaced the ſupremacy ſhe had loſt in the government. The increaſe of capital in America, frees it in ſome degree from that dependancy, and by furniſhing her with the means of extending her commerce, and even to offer capitals to other nations, which know how to calculate the value of the markets which ſhe offers to manufactures and to the luxury of Europe.

It will be readily granted, that Colonies beyond the ſeas, add nothing to the force of a nation, theſe are, on the contrary, weak points, which are guarded at a very great expenſe, both in men and money; eſpecially if they be in hot and unhealthy climates.

The queſtion, therefore, is reduced to this, *Has France a ſuperfluity of men and money great enough to juſtify the ſettling of a new colony?*

Thoſe which France already poſſeſſes in the Weſt-Indies and at Cayenne, are more than ſufficient for her wants, and even the wants of all Europe, if they were cultivated ſo as to produce all they are capable of. But how are they to be cultivated? Experience has proved that the inhabitants of hot climates never work from want: Force alone cannot ſupply the two great ſpurs to labor in northern climates, hunger and cold, which nature has placed in thoſe ſevere climates. Hence ſlavery alone can fertilize thoſe colonies, and ſlaves cannot be procured but at a great expence.

The Spaniſh part of Hiſpaniola was almoſt uncultivated for want of ſlaves. It is now poſſeſſed by France; and, to render it of advantage, it will be neceſſary to lay out immenſe capital in ſlaves, in buildings, and in improvements of uncultivated lands. Others will be neceſſary to make up for the loſſes of the French part of that, not to mention the other Iſlands. Where are thoſe capitals to be found? Men who travel into diſtant and unhealthy climates are ſeldom wealthy.—Thoſe riches muſt therefore be found in France, or in ſome country that has a ſuperfluity of capital. If they are found in France, it can only be to a certain degree at the expence of internal manufacturers. It may, however, appear advantageous, in a national point of view, to encourage the uſe of the riches of France for that object; conſidering the extreme fertility of the French Weſt-Indies, and their preſent ſituation of culture, thoſe funds will ſoon yield a profit. But as long as money will command ſo high an intereſt; ſo long as the interior of the Republic ſhall offer monied men a ſource of ſpeculation, and property ſhall lie in ſo few hands, it will be difficult to induce the majority of them to diſpoſſeſs themſelves of this capital to ſend

it at a diſtance, and run the riſk of the integrity of their agents, and all thoſe whom recent examples have taught them to dread.

Foreign coin was formerly introduced into France through the United Provences: but the preſent ſtate of the Batavia Colonies, and the loſſes they have ſuſtained by the war, leave but little hope, that much may be uſed in the reſtoring of French Colonies.

The United States poſſeſs conſiderable capitals in money, and productions neceſſary to the reſtoration of the Iſlands. No great credit, in money, will probably be given to the planters; but with ſuitable encouragements, there is no doubt they will be able to obtain thoſe productions which muſt, were it not for that circumſtance, be paid for in caſh, and the commercial ſpeculations of the United States will extend to the French Iſlands, when the public and private credit of France ſhall have been reſtored, and when experience ſhall have convinced the people how unwiſe it is to eſtabliſh a revenue upon foreign trade, while it is in fact collected from their own citizens. At Hiſpaniola, a duty of 20 per cent. is paid upon articles introduced by ſtrangers.—This duty is in fact paid by ſtrangers, and it happens that fraud, and the bad adminiſtration of Cuſtom-Houſes, is, as uſual, a ſource of vexation for foreign merchants. But it is the planter who fu niſhes the money, for this tax is always added to the price, and even an intereſt is advanced upon it as a compenſation for the vexations which the captains experience in their commerce. What then is the effect of that operation, if not to take from the planter one-fourth part of the money which he had ſo much difficulty to get from France? Or otherwiſe to ſtop, by that means, partly the reeſtabliſhment of the capitals which alone can render the Iſlands finally productive? I ſay finally, for it is folly to believe that that they will yield to France a compenſation for her actual outſets, unleſs it be after a great many years. I will even ſay, that unleſs the ports of Hiſpaniola are open to every veſſel loaded with articles of neceſſity, unleſs the inhabitants have the right of buying cheap and ſelling dear, by encouraging the rivalry between the ſellers and purchaſers, unleſs every ſort of vexation is removed, and ſtrangers receive every poſſible ſecurity for their capitals in the Iſlands, ages will paſs away before Hiſpaniola will ceaſe draining France of its riches and ſtrength without offering her any equivalent return.

It is therefore, evident, that if France had no other poſſeſſion beyond the ſeas, except her iſlands, it might eaſily place all the capital of which ſhe now can, and probably hereafter will be able to diſpoſe in a long ſeries of years.

But if to all this, we add the immenſe poſſeſſions in Guyanna, her productions, and the capitals neceſſary to carry the whole of it to its full value; if we add the ſettlements neceſſary to be made in India, if the deſign be to bring into the ports of France that variety of articles which invite exchanges, and give commerce its due activity, we ſhall find that one century at leaſt will paſs away before France may want poſſeſſions of that kind.

But as France has, like other countries, but a confined capital, the only queſtion is, *where ſhall this capital be placed?* ſhall it be here? in the Weſt-Indies? at Cayenne? in India, or at Louiſiana? For it is obvious that what will be placed in one of thoſe ſettlements will be at the expenſe of another; it is equally ſo, that the national expenditures will increaſe with her colonies; and that, in caſe of war, the points of attack and defence will be multiplied in the ſame ratio.

Able ſtateſmen have queſtioned whether colonies were uſeful to a country ſituated like France; but my deſign is not to examine this theory. France has colonies; ſhe has invited her citizens to go and carry their riches to them; honor requires that ſhe keep and protect them; but ſhe is under no obligation to create new ones: to multiply points of defence; to ſquander away the capitals ſhe wants at home and abroad. How could the poſſeſſion of Louiſiana be uſeful to her? In the firſt place, its cultivation is to be carried on, as in all warm countries, by ſlaves; the capitals ſpent in buying them, or the ſlaves themſelves, would have been carried to the Iſlands, if this new channel had not opened. This rivalry will raiſe the price of ſlaves for the planters, and may thus much retard the ſettlement.

On their arrival at Louiſiana, the ſlaves will be employed in the barren occupation of felling the large foreſts with which this immenſe country is covered, a labor but little ſuited to ſlaves, for it requires being long accuſtomed to the axe, and force and activity are ſeldom found in ſlaves. They muſt be clothed, fed and maintained during whole years before any profit can be derived from them. What I am about to relate may ſerve to determine that period. In the Northern and Middle States of America, the uſual term of a quit-rent leaſe in the new lands is ten years free from rent, and after this the leſſee pays 12 buſhels of wheat for every hundred acres forever. It is, therefore, obvious, that the firſt ten years are conſidered as a time of expenſe, during which term the owner requires no payment. But in the Southern States, new lands cannot even be given out on thoſe terms, becauſe the white planter ſets higher value on his labor, and the clearing of foreſts requires too great outſets for any one but the owner of the land.

Who then will cultivate Louiſiana with ſlaves? Who is the citizen willing to beſtow large capitals upon ſo precarious a property with a proſpect of a diſtant return?

It may be aſked, why does it not happen in the ſouthern States? It is anſwered, firſt, becauſe none are ſoutherly enough to be wholly free from the colds of winter, which render ſavage life very difficult to men, born in hot climates; and ſecondly, becauſe the ſouthern States are moſtly ſurrounded by the ſea, and by mountains, the whole population of which is white, and which cut off the communication between the ſlaves and the vaſt foreſts of the interior parts.

But let us ſuppoſe all theſe difficulties overcome, what commercial advantages can France derive from the ſettlement of this colony? The productions of Louiſiana being the ſame with thoſe of the Weſt-Indies, no advantage is to be reaped, for the Iſlands, being well cultivated, will ſuffice for the wants of France, and even all Europe. The introduction of thoſe from Louiſiana, would only leſſen the price without adding any thing to the value, and France would be obliged, to prevent the ruin of thoſe who had employed their funds in the colonies, to imitate the Dutch, who deſtroy their ſpices and teas, when the quantity of theſe commodities in Europe is large enough to cauſe a depreciation of their value.

The productions of Louiſiana, which do not grow in the Weſt-Indies, are only lumber, and perhaps rice; but it is certain that thoſe productions, conſidering the difficulties of procuring them in a hot and unſalubrious climate, will not cover the outſets, or, at leaſt, will not yield the ſame profits, as would be procured by raiſing them in the Iſlands, in procuring the ſame or other and more valuable articles.

The proof of this is found in the United States. It is not from Georgia nor South-Carolina, that the Weſt-Indies are ſupplied with lumber, but chiefly from the Northern States, where foreſts are more ſcarce and more valuable than in the South. The cauſe of this is, that the ſupplying of lumber, the mills neceſſary to prepare them for ſale, all theſe are the work of free hands, which are ſatisfied with a moderate price.

I ſhall preſume further to lay down, however paradoxical it may ſeem, that it is not advantageous for France to ſupply herſelf with lumber, even if ſhe could procure it from Louiſiana. I have two reaſons to offer:—What lumber the northern States ſupply her colonies with is paid for in molaſſes and ſome rum. The firſt article coſts the planter nothing, for, were it not

for that, this would be an uſeleſs production of his ſugar, and the ſecond is but a very moderate expenſe for diſtillation. If it were conſumed in America, moleſſes would be thrown away as uſeleſs, and this was the caſe when America was a Britiſh colony, becauſe French commerce does not offer any other market for that commodity.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *July* 19, 1803.

PROCEEDINGS ON CROSWELL'S INDICTMENT.

Laſt week the indictment againſt Harry Croſwell for publiſhing the annexed paragraph, was tried at the Circuit Court held at Claverack. On Monday, the queſtion whether the truth could be given in evidence as a juſtification, was decided in the negative by Chief Juſtice Lewis. On Tueſday the cauſe was advocated by Mr. Attorney-General Spencer, and his Foot —and very ably defended by Mr. Van Vechten, of Albany, and Mr. Van Neſs of this city. Judge Lewis, in his charge, confined the jury to very narrow limits. He ſtated, that the only enquiry for them to make, was, whether Croſwell was the publiſher of the paragraph, and whether the inuendoes were truly ſet forth. The jury retired about ſeven o'clock on Tueſday evening, and returned a verdict of GUILTY, at eight the next morning. As the whole tranſaction is to come before the Supreme Court in Auguſt next, we deem it improper to enlarge on the ſubject at preſent. A fair and correct ſtatement will be laid before the public in due ſeaſon.

The following is the paragraph which gave riſe to the indictment :

" Holt ſays, the burden of the Federal " ſong is that Mr. Jefferſon paid Callen- " der for writing againſt the late admin- " iſtration. This is wholly falſe. The " charge is explicitly this :—Jefferſon " paid Callender for calling Waſhington " a traitor, a robber, and a perjurer— " For calling Adams a hoary headed in- " cendiary ; and for moſt groſsly ſlan- " dering the private characters of men, " who he well knew were virtuous.— " Theſe charges, not a democratic editor " has yet dared, or ever will dare to meet " in an open and manly diſcuſſion."

The other indictment is to be tried at the next circuit.

OFFICIAL.

The Executive have received official information that a Treaty was ſigned on the 30th of April, between the Miniſters Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the United States and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French government, by which the United States have obtained the full right to and ſovereignty over New-Orleans, and the whole of Louiſiana, as Spain poſſeſſed the ſame.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

The Ship Diana, Capt. Hunter, arrived at New-York the 7th inſt. in 39 days from Newry. By her we have received Iriſh papers to the 28th May. War appears to be the order of the day, and the din of arms reſounded from one end of the kingdom to the other. The oppoſitioniſts ſtrongly approbate the meaſures adopted by the government, and have agreed to ſupport the war. Several captures have been made by the Britiſh, and orders have been ſent by that government to take all Dutch veſſels. General Victor with an army of 80,000 men, has taken charge of the Batavian Republic. Auſtria and Pruſſia, by their active preparations, ſeem determined to protect their neutrality.—Lord Nelſon had ſailed to take the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and Cornwallis was to have his fleet augmented to 21 ſail of the line. It appears from various accounts that the main of the people in England are actuated by one ſpirit, and are determined, by flocking to the ſtandard of their country, to revenge the inſults they have received, and check the growing ambition of Bonaparte.

[*Com. Adv.*]

There is a letter in town from a nobleman of the firſt rank and moſt honorable veracity in England, which ſays a negociation of the moſt important nature was lately carried on between Bonaparte and Louis the XVIII. King of France, through the medium of the King of Pruſſia. Bonaparte propoſed to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, " that if he would for him and his heirs renounce all right and title to the crown of France, Bonaparte would on his part make moſt ample proviſion for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty." To this overture, Louis XVIII. replied with the temperate dignity becoming a Monarch, " that if *Monſieur* Bonaparte would return to his allegiance, and aſſiſt in the reſtoration of his lawful ſovereign to the throne of France, all that has paſſed ſhould be forgotten—and his majeſty would moſt amply reward him." It is likely from his overture of the Corſican Conſul, that he feels ſomething like an equity of redemption ſubſiſting in the Bourbon family againſt his own title to the ſovereignty of France. [*Dublin pap.*]

NEW-YORK GAZETTE, July 14.

Laſt evening we received the following from our Philadelphia correſpondent.

" I have juſt received a Barbadoes paper of the 26th ult. containing the official account of the conqueſt of St. Lucia by the Britiſh forces under the command of Lt. Gen. Grinfield, in which the Britiſh loſt in killed, wounded and miſſing, 138 men, of whom four were field officers. The place was defended with great ſpirit and obſtinacy.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (BARB.) JUNE 26.

At 8 o'clock this morning arrived the ſchr. Suppiy, expreſs, from St. Lucia, with diſpatches from Lt. Gen. Grinfield, announcing the important Conqueſt of that iſland, which is communicated from the Lt. Gen. in a letter to his Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Seaforth, from which the following is an Extract :—

" *St. Lucia, 22d June*, 1803.

" I am ſure it will give your Lordſhip pleaſure to hear that St. Lucia *eſt a nous*, and taken in the moſt handſome manner within twelve hours after the landing.—We laſt night drove in the enemy's Out Poſts and took the Town of Caſtries.—I then offered the Commandant a capitulation, which he refuſed as a ſoldier and a man of honour. This morning at four the aſſault began, and before five we were in poſſeſſion of Morne Fortune. Our loſs in officers, wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many if not all will be reſtored to a ſervice, to which they have added Luſtre."

The Knell.

In this county, about 6 o'clock on Wedneſday morning laſt, much lamented by every true friend of his country, THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. The wound which cauſed this lamentable event, was inflicted in January laſt, with an uncouth & ruſty old inſtrument, forged ſome centuries ago in England, and now wielded by a high official character and twenty-four of his aſſociates. Among the phyſicians who were conſulted in the caſe, oppoſite opinions exiſted ; and the only condition of cure was, that the victim ſhould never again utter a word of *truth*, on which a diſtant voice was heard to exclaim that *the remedy was worſe than the diſeaſe*, and the *Liberty of the Preſs* expired with many ſtruggles, but without a groan.

ERRATA.—In a part of the impreſſion of this week's Balance, the following errors eſcaped, which the reader is deſired to correct :—page 228, col. 2d, for " diffuſe," read *ſuffuſe* ; col. 3d, for " Curniſhed," read *burniſhed*, for " fearleſs" read *peerleſs*, for " profeſſes" read *poſſeſſes*.

The Wreath.

[The following Odes, composed for, and sung at Lee, (Mass.) on the late anniversary of our Independence, are inserted by request.]

O D E I.

WELCOME once more the era bright,
In which Columbia dar'd to claim
Sweet independence as her right:
Rising to Glory and to Fame.

Well may a Nation join to greet
This glorious, all-auspicious day;
And sons of freedom joyous meet,
And celebrate their natal day.

Whilst Despots stern their sceptres wield,
And subjects tamely bend the knee,
The cherub *Peace* becomes *our* shield,
And bids us ever to be free.

Whilst other pow'rs their wars pursue,
Their blood-stain'd monuments to raise;
Since Peace pervades our Nation through,
Give God the glory and the praise.

And shout aloud his glorious name,
With pious hearts let each attend:
And when we quit this mortal frame,
May Angels shout the loud Amen.

O D E II.

WAKE to song the cheerful air,
Banish far each rank'ling care,
Seize the bliss that life bestows
Freedom's Sun this day arose.

See his countless rays expand,
Scatt'ring blessings round our land;
While on Europe's hapless shores
Slavery's baleful Crescent low'rs.

See on ALBION's boasted isle,
Sorrow heaves the breast of toil;
Slavery there in triumph reigns,
Millions slumber o'er their chains,

Look, where GALLIA's Eden spreads,
There oppression proudly treads—
There dejected millions groan
Bending at the nod of One.

Lo! where once proud GRECIA reign'd,
Holding half the world enchain'd;
Freedom far the region flies,
Hope and ev'ry virtue dies.

See, on INDIA's farthest strand,
Slavery moves her countless band,
Wormwood mantles in their bowl,
Anguish chills the rising soul.

Lo! along OUR wide domain,
Science spreads her peaceful reign;
"Busy labor daily sings;"
Commerce spreads her thousand wings.

Round these climes of setting day,
Mitred Peace extends her sway,
Guard, O Guard the Heavenly prize,
Choisest blessing of the skies.

Wake to song the cheerful air,
Banish far each rank'ling care,
Seize the bliss that Heaven bestows:
Praise the source from whence it flows.

O D E III.

[TUNE NEWBURGH.]

YE sons of freedom join,
Exert your tuneful lays,
Let Gratitude with love combine
And songs and honors raise.

Immortal WASHINGTON!
We celebrate thy fame,
With freedom's standard, you her son,
Have rear'd a deathless name.

Ye faithful patriots too,
Who brav'd Columbia's foe,
Dismay and death full in your view,
And scenes of human woe.

When clouds obscur'd the day,
And tyrants held the field,
You fearless dared their impious sway,
And made Britannia yield.

Soon *Independence* came,
To cheer the gloomy scene,
And on her flag inscrib'd our name,
And rais'd the grand thirteen.

We hail the natal day,
Bright cherub of the sky,
That happy morn that led the way,
The *fourth day of July.*

The trump of fame shall sound,
Till liberty's no more,
For those whose blood flow'd freely round,
And crimson'd freedom's shore.

Their names triumphant rise,
And speak in freedom's cause,
As long as freemen boast the prize
Or venerate its laws.

Mild peace shall guard our day,
And wave her banners o'er,
Fair freedom sweep her foes away,
And hail her native shore.

Science with liberal hand,
Her honors will extend,
And her rich blessings on our land,
Shall never, never end.

Improvement.

FROM A PORTSMOUTH PAPER.

THE Rev. Timothy Alden, of this town, having "invented a new and useful improvement for expediting the manufacture of *Common Salt*," received by the mail of Thursday evening, a Patent for the invention, from the President of the United States.

The design of this invention is to accelerate the spontaneous evaporation of water from which the common salt is to be made. To this end that the united powers of the sun and wind may operate to the greatest advantage, it is proposed to create an *artificial shower*. For effecting this object, several different methods are prescribed.

Miss Honoria Gibbons, of Bath, sings so sweetly, that she has captivated the brother of a Nobleman, who it is *said*, talks of matrimony. Shenstone remarks that marrying a *Woman* for her voice, is like eating a *Lark* for its singing! But—every man to his *taste!* [*Port Folio.*]

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